



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ties of great trade development that lie in the great natural resources of the country.

THE committee appointed by the Paris Academy of Sciences to allocate the grants from the Bonaparte Fund for the year 1913 have, as we learn from *Nature*, made the following proposals: Out of sixty-three applications the committee recommends twenty-one grants.

3,000 francs to H. Caillol, for the publication of his catalogue of the Coleoptera of Provence.

2,000 francs to A. Colson, for apparatus required for his work in physical chemistry.

2,000 francs to E. Coquidé, to assist him in his study of the means of utilizing peaty soil.

2,000 francs to C. Schlegel, for the continuation of his researches in the laboratory of M. Delage.

6,000 francs, in equal parts, between MM. Pitard and Pallary, for assistance in the continuation of their scientific work in Morocco.

2,000 francs to Jules Welsch, for his geological work on the coasts of western France and Great Britain.

2,000 francs to Louis Roule, for continuing and extending his researches on the morphology and biology of the salmon in France.

2,000 francs to Jean Pougnet, for the continuation of his researches on the chemical and biological action of ultra-violet light.

2,000 francs to C. Dauzère for his work on cellular vortices.

2,000 francs to Méd. Gard, for the publication of a work and atlas on material left by the late M. Bornet.

4,000 francs to Aug. Chevalier, to meet the expense necessitated by the classification of the botanical material arising from his expeditions in Africa.

2,000 francs to Paul Becquerel, for the continuation of his physiological researches relating to the influence of radio-active substances upon the nutrition, reproduction and variation of some species of plants.

4,000 francs to Le Morvan, for assistance in publishing the photographic atlas of the moon.

2,000 francs to Jacques Pellegrin, to assist

him to pursue his researches and publish works on African fishes.

3,000 francs to E. Rengade, for a systematic research on the presence and distribution of the rare alkali metals in mineral waters.

3,000 francs to Charles Alluaud, for the publication of work on the Alpine fauna and flora of the high mountainous regions of eastern Africa.

2,000 francs to Charles Lormand, for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of radium bromide to carry out methodical researches on the action of radio-activity on the development of plants.

2,000 francs to Alphonse Labbé, for researches on the modifications undergone by animals on changing from salt to fresh water or the reverse.

3,000 francs to G. de Gironcourt, for the publication of the scientific results of his expeditions in Morocco and western Africa.

3,000 francs to A. F. Legendre, for the publication of maps and documents of his expeditions in China.

2,000 francs to H. Abraham, for the determination of the velocity of propagation of Hertzian waves between Paris and Toulon.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE General Education Board has given \$750,000 toward an endowment of \$1,500,000 for the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, to create full time teaching and research departments in medicine, surgery, and pediatrics. The conditions of the gift provide that all teachers in these departments, while free to render any medical or surgical service, must not derive therefrom any personal gain. Their entire time must be devoted to hospital work, to teaching and research in their several specialties, as it is believed that medical education in the past has suffered from the fact that the teachers have had to rely on private work for the major portion of their income. The General Education Board has also made conditional grants of \$100,000 each to Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and to Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made at a meeting of the Yale Corporation on January 19 that gifts and pledges of \$350,000 had been obtained for the development of the Yale Divinity School into a university school of religion. These gifts will increase the endowment of the school to over \$1,200,000. Among the gifts were \$100,000 from Mrs. D. Willis James and Arthur Curtiss James, of New Haven; \$80,000 from Mrs. Stephen Merrell Clement, of Buffalo, N. Y., and an anonymous gift of \$100,000, the latter to found a chair of social service.

THE trustees of Vassar College have announced that as President Taylor's resignation, which he presented a year ago, is to take effect February 1, in accordance with his wishes, and as no new president has been appointed, the administration of the college will be carried on by committees of trustees and faculty. Professor Herbert E. Mills, head of the department of economics, will act as chairman of the faculty.

ON January 9 and 10 occurred the first annual convention of the Stevens Institute of Technology. The convention opened with a symposium on "An Engineer's Part in the Regulation of Public Utilities." President Humphreys acted as chairman of the meeting, and papers were read by him and by several other Stevens alumni. Other features of the convention were the midwinter alumni meeting, a conference of Stevens Clubs, a trip to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the alumni dinner at the Hotel Astor.

DR. E. A. FATH, director of Beloit College Observatory, has resigned his position to accept the presidency of Redfield College of Redfield, S. D. He will take up his new work about March 1.

DR. HENRY WINSTON HARPER, professor of chemistry in the University of Texas, Austin, has been made dean of the graduate department.

DR. CREIGHTON WELLMAN, dean of the school of hygiene and tropical medicine of the Tulane University of Louisiana, has resigned this position.

PROFESSOR F. L. STEVENS has resigned the position of dean of the College of Agriculture, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to become professor of plant pathology in the University of Illinois.

DR. WILLIAM DUANE has been appointed assistant professor of physics in Harvard University. He has spent six years in the Curie Radium Laboratory at Paris, and last fall returned to this country as research fellow of the cancer commission of Harvard University. Professor Duane will devote the greater part of his time to the physiological action of radioactive substances and to the problems in physics directly connected with this subject at the Harvard Medical School and at the Huntington Cancer Hospital, but he will also undertake the direction of advanced students in problems on the purely physical side of radioactivity in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory.

DR. H. F. BAKER, F.R.S., fellow and lecturer of St. John's College, and Cayley university lecturer in mathematics, has been elected Lowndean professor of astronomy and geometry at the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Sir Robert Ball.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### TUBERCULOSIS FOLLOWING TYPHOID FEVER

IN SCIENCE for 1908, Professor W. T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called attention to the remarkable discovery by Reincke, of Hamburg, and Mills, of the United States, that when an infected water supply of a community was improved by filtration or otherwise, not only did typhoid fever diminish, but other diseases also, such as tuberculosis. Hazen calculated that for every typhoid death prevented, two or three were saved from death by other diseases. Sedgwick and MacNutt subsequently published their full paper in the *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, and the former in still another paper in a symposium on "Tuberculosis in Massachusetts," 1908, stated that as a rule infected waters increased the death rate from tuberculosis and purification of water decreased the rate.